

## REMARKS

Claims 1-9 are pending. Claims 1 and 7 are independent claims; the remaining claims are dependent on claim 1 or claim 7. In the Office Action dated October 19, 2006, the Examiner has maintained the rejections of claims 1-9 as first set forth in a prior Office action. Specifically, the Examiner rejects claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Shimamura et al in view of Lee, and rejects claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Shimamura et al in view of Lee and further in view of Priestman et al.

As previously explained, Lee fails to teach a camera module disposed inside of said connecting section with an optical axis of said camera module in parallel with said axial line as required by the claims. The axial line is explained in the claims to be an axial line in parallel with a direction in which said two casings are overlapped. As shown in Fig. 1 or 2, and described in paragraph [0029] of Lee, Lee's hinge (connecting section) consists of two side hinge arms 115 or 215 provided on a main body 101 or 201 and a center hinge arm 125 or 225 provided on the lower end of a folder 102 or 202. A camera assembly 130 or 300 is connected to one side hinge arm 115 or 215. The camera assembly 130 or 300 includes a lens housing 350 (Fig. 3), a guide shaft 351, a second guide housing 330, a first guide housing 310, and so on (see Figs. 3 to 7). As is best shown in Fig. 5, components of a camera are still included in the lens housing 350. The guide housings 330 and 310 are provided for drawing the guide shaft 351 into and out from the first guide housing 330. The lens housing 350 is thus considered as a camera which is located outside of the hinge. Accordingly, Lee does not teach a portable wireless terminal including a camera inside said connecting section. Moreover, Lee does teach the particular connecting section of independent claim 7 (and its dependent claims) in that Lee fails to teach "a connecting section connecting said two casings so that said two casings rotate around

an axial line in parallel with a direction in which said two casings are overlapped, wherein said connecting section has a fixed base member which is fixed on one of said two casings and a movable base member which is fixed on the other of said two casings and is fit in the peripheral surface of said fixed base member rotatably around said axial line."

Shimamura fails to disclose or suggest the motivation to combine the teaching of Lee. To the contrary, Shimamura teaches away from a structure in which the camera unit 121 is located inside of its biaxial hinge (connecting section) 300. This is because Shimamura's display unit 202 can be located to face in the opposite direction of the camera unit 121 as shown in Fig. 3A. Therefore, there is no need to locate the camera unit 121 to face perpendicularly to a main body 100 and, therefore, no need to locate the camera 121 inside the hinge 300 in the manner claimed. Therefore, Shimamura teaches away from the claimed combination.

Alternatively, the Examiner has failed to identify any motivation to combine Shimamura and Lee. Indeed, the Examiner fails to explain how Shimamura and Lee, even if combined, would result in a device having a camera in the connecting section as claimed. For example, there is no suggestion, and certainly no teaching, in Shimamura or Lee that the hinge of Shimamura could be adapted to house a camera device. Applicants fail to understand how Shimamura and Lee could be combined by one of ordinary skill in the art to construct the mobile terminal devices of claims 1-9.

Furthermore, Lee does not have the same purpose or object as the claimed invention. In particular, an object of Lee's invention is to expand the range of its photographing angle and to easily rotate the camera lens assembly to a desired direction for photographing a subject (see paragraphs [0013] and [0014]). An object of the present invention is to obtain a sufficient length for the optical axis for the camera module in the mobile terminal device without

causing an increase in the thickness of the casings. Thus, Lee's object is completely different from that of the present invention and, therefore, no motivation could arise from Lee to combine the teaching of Lee into the system of Shimamura. Therefore, it would have been impossible for one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Lee into the system of Shimamura.

Claims 2 to 6 are dependent on and include all of the limitations of base claim 1, and claims 8 and 9 are dependent on and include all of the limitations of base claim 7. Therefore, all of the above arguments regarding independent claims 1 and 7 apply equally to dependent claims 2 to 6, 8 and 9.

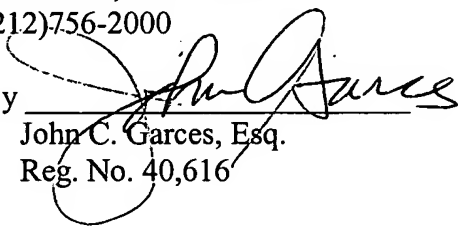
The Examiner's reliance on Priestman et al. is equally unavailing. In particular, with respect to claim 4, the Examiner has failed to identify any motivation or suggestion to combine Lee, Shimamura and Priestman. Those references when combined do not disclose or suggest a mobile terminal according to claim 2 wherein the camera module is fixed to the casing in which the display section is disposed. Again, Priestman fails to provide the deficiencies in the prior art noted above.

Applicants respectfully submit that by this response all rejections have been overcome and informalities have now been corrected, and the application is in condition for allowance.

The Patent and Trademark Office is authorized to charge any fees required for the entry of this Response, including fees for an extension of time, and any further fees that are properly assessable in this case, or to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 50-0675, Order No. 848075/0073. In the event that an extension of time is needed for entry of this Response that is not otherwise provided for, such extension of time is hereby respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP  
Attorneys for Applicants  
919 Third Avenue  
New York, NY 10022  
(212)756-2000

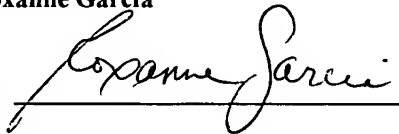
By   
John C. Garces, Esq.  
Reg. No. 40,616

Dated: January 4, 2007  
New York, New York

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